

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,060

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1970

Established 1887

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 4

Associated Press
Chancellor Willy Brandt addressing Bundestag yesterday.

In Caustic Reply to Ulbricht

Brandt Calls for Open Agenda In Talks With East Germans

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 14 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt proposed today that West Germany and East Germany begin talks "soon" with an unrestricted agenda aimed at achieving a "regulated relationship" between the two.

This, in essence, was his response to Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, who sent a draft treaty here four weeks ago calling for full-scale diplomatic relations between Bonn and the East Berlin regime.

In a speech to the federal parliament entitled "Report on the State of the Nation," Mr. Brandt said: "We stick by it that the Federal Republic and the [East] German Democratic Republic are not foreign countries for each other. We also stick by it that the international recognition of the GDR is out of the question for us."

"It won't do," he said, "that the one side says 'This is my draft treaty—it can only be accepted.' If that is the attitude of the GDR, then there can only be refusal."

Mr. Brandt went on to propose that "a direct exchange of opinions concerning all questions of interest to both sides take place

Beirut Sets \$8 Bail for Jet Hijacker

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (NYT)—Christian Belon, the 26-year-old Frenchman who hijacked a TWA airliner Friday in Paris and forced the plane to fly to Beirut, was released today on bail of about \$8.

But Mr. Belon decided to spend another night in Lebanese custody pending a reply, expected tomorrow, from French authorities on whether he should be tried if he returned to Paris. He is staying at a private hospital outside Beirut.

His Lebanese lawyer, Adel Khalaf, said that Mr. Belon did not pay the bail, so that he would be kept overnight at the prison-hospital. Mr. Khalaf declared that Mr. Belon was given back his passport and will be allowed to go where he pleases. The Frenchman will stand trial here if and when such a trial is held, Mr. Khalaf said.

Mr. Belon will be the personal guest during his stay in Lebanon of Interior Minister Kamal Jumblat, sources said tonight.

Mr. Belon, a hero in Arab eyes, was seized by two young Lebanese girls carrying flowers when he walked into the magistrate's office. They told him that the flowers were an expression of his feelings for the Arab cause in general and for Lebanon in particular.

Protest Over Raid
He hijacked the TWA plane from Paris at a ripe point in order to draw world attention to the Palestine question, he said, and in protest against the Israeli raid on a Lebanese village on Jan. 2 in which they kidnapped 21 Lebanese for the second two days earlier of an Israeli watchman by Palestinian commandos.

Mr. Belon's release was expected following an outcry here and in certain Arab countries against his detention. Several Lebanese newspapers started a "freeze the hero" campaign.

Informants here have said today that the Lebanese authorities were not keen on seeing Mr. Belon stay here because he might be a center of popular emotion.

Sources close to the Frenchman's lawyer said that if the French answer is no for prosecuting Mr. Belon, the man may decide to live in Syria or Egypt, despite his repeated statements that he would go back home regardless of the consequences.

Nixon Asks More Cuts In Budget

Move Is Ordered To Bar New Taxes

By Carroll Kilpatrick /

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP)—President Nixon has ordered "substantial additional cuts" in the 1971 fiscal year budget in a further effort to check inflation, the White House announced today.

The President gave his order at a three-hour cabinet meeting yesterday, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler announced.

Involved in the President's last-minute reversal of Budget Bureau proposals was a desire to avoid asking major new taxes and to make it possible for the Federal Reserve Board to loosen the tight reins on monetary policy.

Before the cabinet meeting, there were reports that the President would propose a spending level in fiscal 1971, which begins July 1, of about \$208 billion. Earlier, there had been speculation that the figure might reach \$207 billion.

President's Promise

Informed sources said that even with the new cuts the spending level probably would be at least \$200 billion.

The President has promised to hold spending in the current fiscal year to \$192.9 billion. But there is a serious question of whether the ceiling can be maintained.

Some new tax requests are regarded as almost certain in the budget message Mr. Nixon will send to Congress later this month or early in February. But major increases would almost certainly be rejected by the Democratic Congress in this election year.

Decisions Made

On Jan. 3, after a meeting at San Clemente, Calif., with Budget Director Robert P. Mayo, the President told reporters that "all the major decisions have been made" on the budget.

But when he saw the final product, he called the cabinet meeting yesterday. He said that the budget was just not tight enough. Additional reductions were essential to be told the startled cabinet officers.

Mr. Mayo and his staff hope to be able to work out the final changes this week and to have it ready for submission to Congress before the end of the month. But officials said that there could be a delay.

Mr. Nixon is expected to ask for a continuation of the so-called "temporary" excise taxes. In addition, it was believed that he would ask some increases in taxes, including those on cigarettes and gasoline.

Meanwhile, the government's money authorities failed to reach an agreement today on a plan to permit banks and savings and loan associations to pay depositors substantially higher interest or dividends.

Some participants feared that an amendment now of higher interest ceilings for depositors would be interpreted wrongly as meaning the anti-inflation battle was being called off and overall money policy eased.

But he insisted that the foremost obligation for each of the two states must be "securing the unity of the German nation."

He called this unity "an opportunity—nothing more, but nothing less," saying: "A nation comprises more than a state or social order: the nation is founded on the continuing feeling of belonging together of the members of a people."

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Ibos' Extinction Imminent, Missionary Princess Warns



Cecile de Bourbon-Parme

Lisbon Denies Ojukwu Is In Portugal

LISBON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Foreign Ministry said tonight that Biafran leader Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu is not and has not been in Portugal.

Usually well-informed sources reported last night that the defeated Biafran leader flew to Portugal from Sao Tome Monday.

But Biafran sources insisted that they knew nothing of the general's whereabouts.

Conjecture on Whereabouts
LIBREVILLE, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The man who claims to know where to find Gen. Ojukwu—President Albert-Bernard Bongo, of Gabon—said today: "He is not where you think he is."

He replied, when asked about reports that Gen. Ojukwu was in Lisbon, or had flown to London: "That is all blab-blah. I know where Gen. Ojukwu is, and you will learn something tomorrow."

Biafrans Arrive in Lagos To Open Peace Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)
Sao Tome and Libreville have put it, arms and ammunition.

The government here has been particularly critical of Caritas, the Catholic relief agency, and has vented its fury against the Vatican and the pope.

"The federal military government recalls the role of the Vatican in throughout the Nigerian crisis in sustaining the rebels with money and vital supplies and transportation links with the outside world," an official government statement yesterday read.

"The role of the Vatican has had the tragic consequence of prolonging rebel resistance, leading to the deaths of many innocent people and distress for the population in those areas," it added.

Meppin-Ups Nearly Over
From the old battle fronts in Biafra, there were signs that the mopping-up was just about over. There was still no sign tonight of the Biafran delegation that had been offered to negotiate an armistice.

To impress on panic-stricken Biafrans who have fled into the damp forests of the region that the war is over and that they have nothing to fear from the federal troops, a reassuring message was broadcast today by Col. Obasango, commander of the federal army's 3d Division, over the Biafra radio, captured today by the division.

"I have ordered that the tactical movement of all troops be stopped and that the Nigerian police should take over the maintenance of law and order throughout the Eastern state," the colonel said.

Biafra had been formed out of the old Eastern state of Nigeria when the bid for secession was made on May 30, 1967. In fact, the federal government had even earlier made three states of it in reorganizing the federation in an attempt to head off secession.

"Troops are garrisoned throughout the Eastern state and are con-

Spiegel Head Fined For Strauss Slander
MUNICH, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A Munich superior court has fined Rudolf Augstein, publisher of the news magazine *Der Spiegel*, 250,000 marks (\$68,000) for refusing to retract publicly a derogatory statement against Bavarian politician Franz Josef Strauss. Mr. Augstein's lawyer said today.

The Monday decision followed a magistrate court's fine of 10,000 marks (\$2,720) last month. The decision grew out of Mr. Strauss's libel suit against Mr. Augstein in 1964, attorney Günther Osman said.

Military Observers
International military observers are now back in Lagos from first visits to prisoners in federal hands. Both the observers and federal government sources refuse all comment on their findings.

They were understood to have talked with inmates in prison compounds and to have found them in good condition and well treated, but complaining of lack of food.

The observers, from four nations as well as the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, were originally invited to Nigeria by the federal government to investigate Biafran charges of genocide in the civil war.

Dr. Quist said: "We had only one month of peace for working. In the last three weeks, we were busy getting the children away from the hospital into the bush."

He said that the children were evacuated for fear that the hospital would be bombed.

Church Unit Pushes Lagos To Accept Aid

14 Planes Are Ready To Resume Airlift

By Marvine Howe

SAO TOME, Jan. 14 (NYT).—International relief organizations have 14 planes here loaded with medicine, food, clothing and vehicles ready to take off for Biafra at five minutes' notice as soon as Lagos gives permission.

Joint Church Aid has sufficient relief supplies here to keep 5 million starving people alive for 22 days.

These were the conclusions of a meeting here today of the heads of the relief organizations that served the Biafran people during the 30-month civil war with Nigeria.

"We are ready to fly relief to the devastated zone under any auspices and to any airport that Lagos agrees to," a representative of the relief organizations declared today. "It would be an unpardonable crime to let this food and equipment go to waste when there is such frantic need."

Leaders Arrive
A Boeing 707 arrived here last night with 27 leaders of the international relief effort known as the Joint Church Aid, which for the last two years has airlifted food and medicine into the secessionist territory.

"We have come to appraise the stocks of relief on the island as well as the condition of the aircraft used in the airlift and see what can best be done with them," a spokesman for the group declared.

There are said to be between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of foodstocks on this Portuguese equatorial island, which has served as the principal base for the Biafran mercy airlift. Flying only at night and harassed regularly by Nigerian planes, ten aircraft were able to make an average of 20 flights a night into the blockaded territory.

Efforts Started
Joint Church Aid officials say that Sao Tome is the best equipped and best organized post from which to resume the airbridge to Biafra, which in the postwar chaos is reportedly in more desperate need of help than ever before.

Relief organizations represented here have already begun a quiet campaign in the United States, Britain, Germany and elsewhere to bring pressure on the federal government in Lagos to put aside politics and accept the "logical solution"—use the stocks and organization here to make an all-out drive to save about 5 million people living in the devastated area.

The plan being worked out here, according to authoritative sources, involves the internationalization of Biafra airport, which has been damaged by Nigerian bombs but is still the best airstrip in the area. This could be done under the auspices of the United Nations or some other international body. At the same time, two freighters here, which have not yet discharged their cargo, could sail directly to Port Harcourt or Calabar with relief supplies.

Proposals for Assistance
Proposals for massive shipments of assistance to Lagos for distribution to the war-torn regions are considered unrealistic by relief workers here, who point out that Lagos does not have sufficient communications facilities or organization to make urgently needed distributions.

UN Offers Food
ROME, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization announced today that it had authorized the World Food Program to make \$2 million worth of food available immediately for Nigerian civil war refugees.

An FAO spokesman said that large commitments would be approved shortly. A World Food Program officer has been in Lagos for 12 months to help the government prepare potential relief and rehabilitation projects, the spokesman said.

Surrenders Continue
LAGOS, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Before the 3d division advance ended, Biafran troops were reported as surrendering at four more points, including Nnewi, hometown of secessionist leader Odumegwu Ojukwu, who has fled the country.

No further figures were released today on the precise number of secessionist troops so far taken prisoner since last night's estimate of 6,000. Biafra was believed to have had an army of about 30,000 men.

No firm arrangements appeared to have been made by tonight for a meeting between federal officials and a Biafran armistice delegation appointed by Gen. Eni Eni.

Flight From Biafra

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14 (UPI).—About 100 relief workers and civilians from Biafra arrived here today aboard a Joint Church Aid airplane.

The first group included priests and doctors from Ireland, Scotland, Denmark and Holland who were sent by the Terre des Hommes Foundation to Biafra.

A Danish doctor, Jesper Quist, 28, told newsmen that he arrived in Biafra two months ago to take over a hospital which had 326 patients, mostly children.

Dr. Quist said: "We had only one month of peace for working. In the last three weeks, we were busy getting the children away from the hospital into the bush."

He said that the children were evacuated for fear that the hospital would be bombed.

Thant Discusses Aid

NIAMEY, Niger Republic, Jan. 14 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said today that a worldwide emergency relief operation for Biafra is possible only with the approval and cooperation of the Lagos government.

Mr. Thant said he had appealed to President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to reactivate the OAU's Consultative Committee on Nigeria to seek a "national reconciliation" following the 30-month civil war.

Mr. Thant said he received a message from French President Georges Pompidou urging an immediate UN relief operation for the civilian population in Biafra. He had immediately relayed Mr. Pompidou's appeal to Gen. Gowon, he



UNWANTED OPINION—An employee of the British Embassy in Bonn removes a Union Jack-wrapped casket from the embassy steps. The casket was placed there by German and African students who were protesting London's support of the Nigerian military government. It bears a sign which reads: Britain buries human rights.

Worry Grows On Biafra Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

the impression that Nigeria could not handle the relief problem it-

"The Nigerian government will be first to recognize that they need, retaining control as they rightly should," said Lord Hunt.

Tonight, Britain received a request from Lagos for 15 civilian doctors, 20 nurses, 50 four-ton trucks, 30 ten-ton trucks and one 80-ton coastal ship.

Efforts started immediately here to comply with the request. The trucks may have to go by sea. Volunteer medical personnel are standing by and the possibility of chartering a ship already in the area to save time is being investigated.

An earlier request from Nigeria was for medical supplies. Lagos had refused to accept this shipment by an RAF aircraft and they are expected to be flown out by civilian plane this week.

Nigerian officials today also asked the League of International Red Cross Societies in Geneva for four additional medical teams, 80 trucks and 40 Land Rovers. This was the first response to a joint cable sent by the league and the International Red Cross Committee on Monday.

The appointment was widely interpreted as a stratagem by Gustav Husak, the present party chief, to remove his predecessor from vindictive attacks of militant ultra-conservatives by sending him into what was described as "protective exile."

Turning the Screws

However, the hard-liners who are demanding the punishment of Mr. Dubcek and anyone else involved in the liberal reform drive of 1968

Some observers believe that the use of U.S. in the heart of the territory holding most Biafran survivors, is crucial in the attempt to save hundreds of thousands of Biafrans. Nigeria insists that land routes are the best way to get relief to the starving and sick.

There were conflicting reports, meanwhile, of the extent of the threat of starvation to the surviving Biafrans fleeing from Nigerian troops. In their press conferences, the various Nigerian envoys said the talk of death and starvation had been exaggerated.

However, Caritas, the Roman Catholic relief organization, said that if these people go without food for a few days, there will be starvation worse than anything ever seen there.

The 1st Division is a well-trained fighting force which fought under the auspices of the United Nations or some other international body. At the same time, two freighters here, which have not yet discharged their cargo, could sail directly to Port Harcourt or Calabar to relief supplies.

Brandt Asks Open Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

in this sense one German nation exists and will exist as far as we can think ahead," and added that even the East German Constitution of 1968 acknowledged this.

While Mr. Brandt left the door open for a broad and comprehensive dialogue with the Ulbricht state, he surprised his Communist listeners by assailing the East German leadership with biting epithets.

He spoke of "the dogmatists and left-wing reactionaries in East Berlin whose positions of power are more important to them than the peace of the European people."

He spoke also of their "Sturheit" (blockheadism), adding: "What degree of presumption do we still have to await from the leadership of the GDR?" In any case, Europe will not recuperate through its know-it-all attitude. He who has only a minimum of self-respect and a sense of reality must say when East Berlin tries to force preconditions on all the others under which relations in Europe could not be improved."

An East German journalist in the press gallery commented: "Why did he have to say this? Why? We have been laying off him for months in our press and all of a sudden he starts getting personal and insults us. We are still hyper-sensitive to that kind of language from Bonn."

Other European Communists also expressed displeasure over the speech.

The feeling among most seasoned observers of the political scene here was that Mr. Brandt had decided that it was fruitless to seek a dialogue with Mr. Ulbricht at this stage and that the most he could accomplish would be to take the wind out of the sails of his powerful conservative opposition led by the Christian Democratic Union.

The chancellor declared that West Germany was "not a wanderer between two worlds" and was pursuing a policy of peace in complete recognition of its dependence on "the security and friendship of proven alliances" with the Western powers.

Mr. Thant said he received a message from French President Georges Pompidou urging an immediate UN relief operation for the civilian population in Biafra. He had immediately relayed Mr. Pompidou's appeal to Gen. Gowon, he

Hard-Liners Pressure Husak To 'Expose' Dubcek, Ex-Aides

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper *Rude Pravo* today strongly attacked Alexander Dubcek and some of the former Communist party chief's past associates who, the paper alleged, had organized a "rightist center."

"The rightists will not give up their struggle," *Rude Pravo* declared. "Therefore, the whole party must follow through with its fight to expose and overcome all rightist and antisocial tendencies, to thwart the influence of its exponents and organizers not only in the party, but everywhere."

Mr. Dubcek was ousted from the ruling party Presidium last September and at the same time lost his post as chairman of the federal assembly. He is still a member of the party's Central Committee, but party spokesmen declared that he retained his seat only "on probation."

An alleged "rightist" backer of Mr. Dubcek, former Culture Minister Cestmir Cisar, was denounced today by *Rude Pravo*. Although Mr. Cisar repudiated his former support for Mr. Dubcek and swung behind Mr. Husak, he was forced in November to resign as chairman of the 129 state legislature for Bohemia-Moravia.

Mr. Cisar has been mentioned as a possible ambassador to Brussels, but the article seemed to diminish his chances to obtain such an appointment.

Kriegel and Smirsky

Rude Pravo also attacked Dr. Frantisek Kriegel and Josef Smirsky for their alleged anti-Soviet roles in 1968. Both men were Presidium members under Mr. Dubcek.

Dr. Kriegel, a physician, was expelled from the party last May.

He still practices at Prague's KRC Hospital, but is known to be under

rigorous police surveillance.

The newspaper's denunciation of Mr. Smirsky was its second in three days. The popular veteran Communist was pictured as an ambitious plotter against Moscow. Mr. Smirsky, 50, has been forced into retirement on a small pension.

Latin Americans Set Strike at TWA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The machinists union says its 15,000 ground-service personnel in the United States will strike Trans World Airlines tomorrow, unless a new contract is signed upon.

Negotiations on a contract covering 1969, 1970 and 1971 have been

going on since late in 1968. TWA

is the last major domestic airline

with which the International Association of Machinists has not signed a contract for the three-year span.

A union spokesman said money

and working rules remained the

main issue in negotiations. The top

pay for machinists at TWA is now

\$4.14 an hour. Two other recent

industry settlements have brought

a top scale figure of \$5.52 an hour.

Tomorrow's strike deadline comes

at the end of a 30-day government-imposed cooling-off period.

Latin Americans Set Strike at TWA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—

Court Denies Tax Exemption To All-White Private Schools

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A three-judge federal district court here ordered the Internal Revenue Service yesterday to cease granting tax-exempt status to segregated private schools in Mississippi.

Under the ruling, private schools that have already been granted tax exemptions would retain their status. Applications now pending are not expected to be granted unless the IRS found that the schools don't Negro students.

The order was a preliminary injunction that could be changed.

Followed IRS Statement

The ruling was handed down only a few hours after the IRS issued a statement declaring that it lacked the legal power to deny tax-exempt status to private schools solely on the ground that they discriminate against Negroes.

The court took note of the swelling ranks of all-white academies and held that donors' ability to deduct their contributions—especially in the form of gifts for buildings and equipment—is serving to encourage these institutions and indirectly support them financially.

It held that the federal government is forbidden by the Constitution to frustrate desegregation "by providing government support for endeavors to continue under private auspices the kind of racially segregated dual school system that the state formerly supported."

The state's senators and representatives are expected to grant quick approval to the governor's proposals for income-tax and property-tax deductions for those who contribute to the private schools that have blossomed in Mississippi since a recent federal court order that schools in 30 districts integrate immediately and completely.

The governor accused the federal court and agencies of creating a dilemma in the state's public education. He offered a three-point program that he said would strengthen the hands of Mississippians in meeting the challenge of the recent desegregation orders.

Little Violence

His speech came as nearly all of the 30 districts included in the recent federal court order returned to second-semester classes without significant violence. In most cases, the process of integration has moved smoothly. Although, in predominantly black districts, white students have boycotted the public schools in favor of private ones.

In a related development here yesterday, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law said it would probably challenge the constitutionality of any state aid to private, segregated schools, regardless of the mechanism used by the legislature in providing that aid.

The committee acted as attorney for five Negro families in Holmes County, Miss., who asked that federal tax deductions for those making contributions to private schools be discontinued. A three-judge, regular panel handed down a ruling yesterday that prohibits such deductions until the Negroes case has been decided.

Policeman Says He Saw Shots From Where Panthers Hid

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Police of Mark Clark, the other Panther leader slain during the raid, told of hearing and seeing gunfire coming from rooms where Panther party members were hiding.

One policeman, William Kelly, said he saw the "illuminations" and heard "roars" of several shotgun blasts coming from a bedroom where Illinois Panther leader Fred Hampton was found dead.

His testimony generally corroborated the versions offered separately during the past week by Sgt. Daniel Groth, who led the raiding party of 13 state attorneys' policemen armed with a search warrant for illegal weapons.

However, Mr. Kelly was unable to establish that the alleged gunfire left any holes in the apartment walls—one of the continuing mysteries of the police account.

The officers contend that they were met by extensive gunfire when they attempted to enter the apartment last Dec. 4. The Panthers have maintained police did all the shooting.

From the Bedroom

Mr. Kelly, who had entered the apartment from the rear door, described the gunfire as coming out of the bedroom door in the direction of an opposite wall. Repeated examinations of the wall have disclosed no markings to indicate that a shotgun blast struck Mr. Kelly said he saw holes in the wall and he thought they might have been "bullet holes."

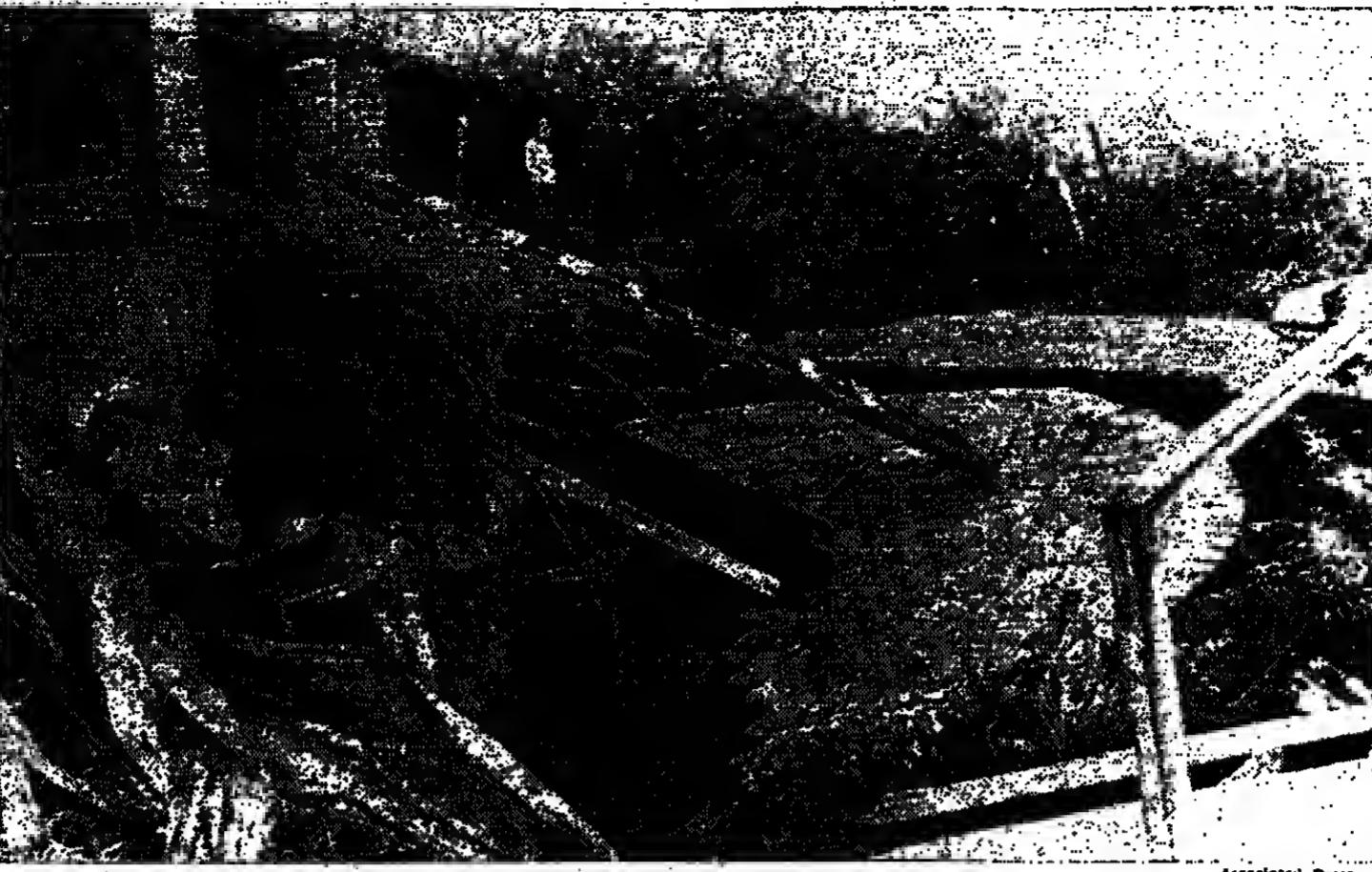
There was apparently conflicting testimony yesterday about whether a shotgun was found near the body

Not Guilty Plea

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A Black Panther leader, David Hilliard, pleaded not guilty yesterday to a charge that he threatened the life of President Nixon.

The charge against Mr. Hilliard stemmed from a vituperative speech he made at an anti-Vietnam rally here Nov. 15.

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Associated Press
DOWN TO THE SEA IN BITS—Residents of a San Pedro, Calif., cliffside neighborhood look at what's left of their back yard after a massive fissure developed

last weekend which started the cliff sinking into the Pacific Ocean, some 200 feet below, at right. Geologists say rains probably caused the fissure.

Agencies Must Justify Hiring Non-GOP Aides, Nixon Says

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The White House has ordered U.S. agencies to submit reasons in writing to justify the hiring of non-Republicans as federal consultants.

The White House memorandum, signed by Special Assistant to the President Harry S. Flemming, was dispatched on Dec. 23 following a meeting on the topic with political contact men in the various federal agencies.

To avoid giving indirect support to the flight of white students from the integrated public schools to the segregated ones, the court ordered the IRS officials not to grant tax-exempt rulings "unless they have affirmatively determined on the basis of adequate investigation that the applicant school does not discriminate against Negroes in its admissions policy."

The suit was brought last May by Negro parents in Holmes County, Miss., where three new academies had recently sprung up.

Chotiner Named Special Counsel To White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday gave Murray Chotiner, a controversial old friend and ally in his political wars, a job on the White House staff as special counsel to the President.

Mr. Chotiner, 60, who assisted Mr. Nixon in his first congressional election campaign in 1946, will receive the same \$36,000 annual salary he has had since April as general counsel for the office of special representatives for trade negotiations.

The White House indicated Mr. Chotiner's experience as a political adviser would be put to use in his new job, but it emphasized that special counsel Harry Dent would continue as the primary White House liaison man with the Republican National Committee, Republican state chairman and other party organizations.

Such clearance, he said, "will be accompanied by a written justification for his being hired," the memorandum said.

Mr. Flemming said yesterday that despite the broad language of the memorandum, it was intended to apply only to consultants who are being hired as a first step toward giving them permanent jobs. He said federal personnel officers have been informed verbally of the limited application of the new order.

For Ammunition

According to Mr. Flemming, who has White House staff responsibility for government personnel matters, the purpose of the memo was to provide ammunition to the White House for answering complaints from the party faithful that if non-Republicans are hired with the intention of giving them full-time jobs.

"All persons you intend to employ in consultant capacities must be first submitted to this office for clearance action. When a non-Republican is submitted for clearance, his clearance form must be accompanied by a written justification for his being hired," the memorandum said.

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Carbon Monoxide Is Linked To Heart Disease in Smokers

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Dartmouth scientists said today that carbon monoxide from cigarette smoke is "very likely" part of the reason smokers develop more heart disease.

If this is so, they said, it means that scientists concerned about preventive medicine will have to take a look at all forms of exposure of people to carbon monoxide, such as automobile exhaust.

The carbon monoxide from cigarette smoke gets into the bloodstream, the scientists said.

Project Delayed At White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—An old privy from the days of Thomas Jefferson and cold weather are holding up construction of a new press room at the White House.

So it is a sort of site used to ice down perishables before the advent of refrigeration and two storage rooms of the same vintage. These, along with a small cley pot and an ax head, have been turned up in excavation for the construction in the west wing of the White House, ordered by President Nixon.

The press room had been due for completion this week, but the extra work and weather too cold to pour concrete have pushed the date to about March 1.

Autopsies of 942 Link Cigarettes to Cancer of Larynx

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Autopsy studies of 942 men have yielded further evidence that cigarette smoking contributes to the development of cancer in tissues exposed to the smoke.

The studies, described in the current issue of *Cancer*, journal of the American Cancer Society, involved the larynx, which houses the vocal cords.

Dr. Oscar Auerbach, pathologist at the Veterans Administration Hospital in East Orange, N.J., and senior author of the report, said at a press conference, "The analysis showed that the more a person smoked, the more likely he was to have changes in his larynx cells that are believed to precede the development of cancer."

Laryngeal cancer is but one of numerous forms of cancer that studies of death rates have linked to cigarette smoking. Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer deaths among male cigarette smokers.

Irish-Americans Are Top Drinkers In U.S., \$400,000 Study Reveals

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The National Institutes of Health has spent \$400,000 and Rutgers University scholars the better part of five years to study drinking habits in the United States.

The university's Center of Alcohol Studies surveyed 2,746 persons to develop and document "American Drinking Practices," a 256-page book just released.

Among the facts reported:

- Roman Catholic Irish-American men in their late 40s, engaged in business or a profession are the most liable to fall into alcoholism.
- Jews and Episcopalians have the lowest number of abstainers among religious groups.

- Italian-American families show the largest number of drinkers, but not to excess.

- Farmers and school dropouts drink little and single persons drink more than married couples.

- Among Americans, 41 percent are light or moderate drinkers; 15 percent are very infrequent drinkers—less than one drink a month—and 33 percent abstain. Heavy drinkers represent 12 percent.

The book claims that Americans are drinking less per capita now than ten years ago. The book costs \$9.50, about the price of a quart of good Scotch.

AEC's Rules on Radiation Challenged in Colorado Suit

By Anthony Ripley

DENVER, Jan. 14 (NYT).—An attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union has charged that the safety standards of the Atomic Energy Commission "grossly underestimate" possible damage from nuclear explosions.

To check their observations, Dr. Astrup said, in one series of experiments two groups of rabbits were fed cholesterol. One group was also exposed to carbon monoxide.

The accumulation of cholesterol in the arterial walls of rabbits exposed to carbon monoxide was three to five times more than in those given only cholesterol, Dr. Astrup said. In tests on rabbits who were not given any cholesterol, the carbon monoxide produced damage in the walls of the arteries.

In an early study of 1,000 factory workers chosen at random in Copenhagen, Dr. Astrup said, "a clear relationship" between high carbon monoxide blood levels and coronary disease was demonstrated.

Of those studied, 58 had atherosclerotic heart disease, where deposits accumulate in the arteries. All 58 were smokers and all had high carbon monoxide blood levels. Some were cigar smokers who inhaled.

He said that the benefits of increased natural gas production were not worth the risks involved in burning off, or flaring, radioactive gas.

"ABC standards grossly underestimate the damage that could be produced," he said.

Project Bullion, a 40-kiloton nuclear fission explosion equal to 10,000 tons of TNT, was fired off in an 8,440-foot-deep well on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, 150 miles west of Denver. The blast was apparently completely contained underground.

The new meteorite was spotted falling in the Midwest on Jan. 3 by some of the 15 amateur telescopes of the seven-state Prairie Network, a joint NASA-Smithsonian astrophysical observatory operation.

Six days later a remnant of the falling star was found near Lost City, Okla.—the first ever found by the network, though thousands have been photographed. It weighs 22.6 pounds and is said to be "slightly magnetic."

Mr. Miller, representing residents

near the blast site, and environmentalists, went all the way to the Supreme Court last summer in an attempt to stop the nuclear explosion. Also involved in the suit is the Colorado Open Spaces Council, a confederation of Colorado outdoor groups.

Judge Arraj, in the first court hearing that allowed the Bullion blast to go ahead, specified that he would take further testimony before allowing any gas to be flared.

Charge by Senator

In a statement, Sen. Nelson accused some birth control pill manufacturers of "disseminating false and misleading information."

"The pamphlets which are prepared by the manufacturers and are distributed directly to patients through physicians make light of the minor dangers and do not even mention the major dangers of the pill," he said.

Sen. Nelson, long a critic of the drug industry, and some college textbooks give "pre-pill propaganda" ignoring hazards.

Dr. Davis said there are "safer alternatives" to the pill for women wishing to avoid pregnancy. He recommended intrauterine devices, such as "the loop," as 80 percent effective.

He urged the FDA to ban sequential-type oral contraceptives.

"The risk of both fatal and non-fatal blood clots can be reduced immediately by simply changing to the safer type of pill," Dr. Davis said.

Two-Year Limit

But he said no woman should be allowed to take oral contraceptives for more than two years. "The hazards of long-term use of these systemic agents look increasingly ominous," he said.

"Never in history have so many individuals taken such potent drugs with so little information available as to actual and potential hazards."

Dr. James Whitelaw, of O'Connor Hospital, San Jose, Calif., said oral contraceptives could have a woman infertile "many months, or even several years" after she stops taking them.

"An married woman should be put on oral contraceptives until she has proven her fertility, unless there are medical mitigating circumstances," Dr. Whitelaw said.

At the height of the strike last week 13,000 miners were idle.

Senators Told Of Hazards In Birth Pills

Doctor Sees Risks On a Record Scale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A gynecologist told a Senate subcommittee today that the widespread use of birth control pills "has given rise to health hazards on a scale previously unknown to medicine."

"Nine million American women are consuming these compounds almost as automatically as chickens eat corn," unaware the pills may cause cancer, blood clots, diabetes or arteriosclerosis, Dr. Hugh J. Davis said in prepared testimony.

Dr. Davis, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, was the first witness in seven days of hearings scheduled by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., to look into allegations that contraceptive pills are hazardous. He heads a Senate subcommittee on monopoles.

Two other medical authorities testified on potential hazards, but not nearly as strongly as Dr. Davis. Marvin S. Legator, a research official of the Food and Drug Administration, said: "An exhaustive study such as carried out with cigarette smokers would be required to indicate a possible relationship between oral contraceptives and cancer."

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75, Egypt Sees Raids Near Cairo As Proof Israel Is Nervous

By Raymond H. Anderson

Cairo, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Egypt there were comments that he has good credentials with the Arabs to present Washington's views on settlement.

Some Western diplomats here are concerned, however, about the impact of the Israeli air strikes near Cairo on the settlement efforts. In their view, the Israeli have undertaken a campaign to humiliate the Egyptian leadership and force it into a militant response.

Yesterday, low-flying Israeli jets attacked an army installation at Khanek, nine miles northeast of the capital. A week ago, the Israelis attacked targets at three towns within 25 miles of Cairo.

At his news conference today, Mr. Meguid did not elaborate on the possible causes for the "nervousness and tension." But he appeared to be alluding to agitation in Israel over recent U.S. proposals for a settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict, including a proposal for an Israeli withdrawal from virtually all the land occupied in the 1967 war.

Since the breakdown of last month's Arab summit conference in Morocco, there have been suggestions and faint indications that some Arab leaders were looking more favorably to the U.S. proposals, which they had rejected in their initial form, as offering progress toward a political solution.

Mr. Meguid confirmed today that arrangements were under discussion for a visit to Cairo by William Scranton, the former governor of Pennsylvania, who toured the Middle East on a study mission for President Nixon after the 1968 elections.

No information has been made public on the purposes of a new visit here by Mr. Scranton, but

Israel Misled On Libya Deal, Eban Asserts

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban today said Israel had been misled about France's decision to supply 50 Mirage jets to Libya.

Answering questions in the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Eban said the French Ambassador, François Hure, had assured him Jan. 5 that newspaper stories about a Franco-Libyan arms deal were exaggerated as to the amount of arms to be supplied and the nature of the negotiations.

Mr. Eban added that Israel was at the same time informed by other Western states that the French government had told them the deal concerned only about a dozen or 15 Mirages.

He said the situation resulting from France's arms delivery "gives Israel more, and more the right to expect from the United States the military and economic aid which it is requesting."

Referring to France's embargo on 50 Mirage jets which Israel has already paid for, Mr. Eban contrasted the British attitude favorably to that of the French.

Britain is different.

Britain was "different" from France because Britain never broke its contract and always fulfilled its obligations, he said.

Mr. Eban said French policy made France "together with the Soviet Union, the central factor in unbalancing security and the prospects of peace in the Middle East."

"These are the only two governments whose arms supply policies are entirely and unrestrainedly one-sided, that is to say that the Soviet and French arms stores are open only for the Arab countries, while they are sealed and closed in front of Israel," he added.

He said Israel had invested hundreds of millions of dollars in France by placing there contracts for arms which it could have bought elsewhere, but had not done so because of a sentimental attachment to Paris for previous aid.

Witness Tells of Bizarre Plot To Deep-Freeze 4 U.K. Jews

BRACKNELL, England, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A bizarre Arab-financed plot to kidnap four London Jews, freeze them in crates and fly them, still frozen, to Jordan was alleged today by a court witness.

The witness was Ronald G. Hanan, 40, chief prosecution witness in the preliminary hearing of a former British Army captain accused of illegally possessing plastic explosives.

The prosecution alleges that Trevor Owen Williams, 40, intended to use the explosives to blow up an El Al Israeli jetliner for a \$72,000 bribe. Mr. Williams was ordered bound over for trial.

Jordan Reports Clash With Israel Near Dead Sea

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Jordanian and Israeli forces fought a ten-minute battle with mortars and medium machine guns near the Prince Abdullah Bridge, two miles north of the Dead Sea, late yesterday, a Jordanian military spokesman said today.

He said there were no Jordanian casualties. Arab guerrillas attacked an Israeli foot patrol early today with rockets and other weapons, a spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command announced.

He said the attack took place at Ghor Sidi, south of the Sea of Galilee in the northern Jordan Valley.



United Press International
ARMS FOR ISRAEL.—American-made World War II vintage artillery pieces ready for loading aboard the Israeli freighter Tamar (background) in Zeebrugge, Belgium.

U.S. Stands by Mideast Plan Despite Rejection by Russia

By Peter Gross

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The United States stood by its support of the so-called "Rhodes formula" for future Arab-Israel negotiations yesterday, despite the Soviet Union's rejection of the procedure.

The State Department said "deterritorialization" of the Soviet position on a Middle East peace settlement as a preparatory move to an Israeli withdrawal.

"It is our contention," Mr. Meguid commented, "that Egypt has done everything requested of it by the international community by accepting the Security Council's unanimous resolution of Nov. 22, 1967."

The U.S. resolution acknowledged the existence of Israel by calling for guaranteed and secure borders, in addition to other steps for a settlement.

Closer Ties to France
CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Egypt, Libya and Sudan—three countries forging closer relations among themselves—plan to strengthen their ties with France, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad of Egypt, Saleh Bawab, of Libya, and Faruk Abou Elisa, of Sudan, discussed cooperation with France in a three-day meeting here which ended yesterday. They agreed "that relations with France should be strengthened," the officials said.

The decision followed the French agreement to sell 50 Mirage jet fighters to Libya.

Hostile Tank Sale

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Egypt today declared that Britain's reported sale of arms to Israel would be considered "a hostile act" against Arab countries.

An official government spokesman said: "Egypt is greatly concerned" at the reports. He said such a deal would be "move to consolidate Israeli aggression."

The spokesman was referring to British press reports that Britain will supply Israel with 150 reconditioned Centurion tanks now being phased out of British forces in West Germany.

Egypt and Sudan have called in British ambassadors to express their concern over the reported deal.

In London, official sources denied these reports and said there was no new British arms deal with Israel. The tanks were said to have been delivered to Israel before last July, honoring earlier commitments of the U.S. proposals, to

Talks Continue On French Sale Of Jets to Spain

PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Important details believed to concern terms of payment remain to be settled in Spain's negotiations to buy 30 French-made Mirage-3 fighter-bomber jets, Spanish sources said here today.

The negotiations are advanced, but talks are expected to continue after Spanish Industry Minister Jose Maria Lopez de Letona ends his official visit here today.

A Spanish mission headed by Gen. Navarro Gamboa recently flight-tested the Mirage-3. The Spanish Air Force is mainly equipped with U.S. Sabre and Starfighter F-5 planes.

A bilateral agreement on military bases between Spain and the United States is due to expire next September. Talks are due to start soon in Washington on terms for its renewal.

Power Failure Darkens Prague

PRAGUE, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A major power failure blacked out most of Prague last night and early this morning.

Mr. Hanan said he had balked at killing Mr. Owen because "he had been a good friend." The meeting broke up, Mr. Hanan said, and he went home and soon contacted police.

Defense lawyers yesterday asked Mr. Hanan if he had been offered a deal in return for turning state's evidence, and he admitted that two charges against him apparently had been dropped.

He was remanded in custody to say.



Associated Press
MARTIAL GODFATHER.—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (center) takes a baby from Yariv Ben-Elizer (right), grandson of David Ben-Gurion (left), during a circumcision ceremony in Tel Aviv for the first great-grandson of Israel's elder statesman.

Champions of Good Wine Crown a New Title-Holder

By Jon Wimroth

PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A little-known award was made, which proves that not all the old traditions are dying out as fast as it would often seem. The corner bistro where the habitus from the quarter stand for hours chewing the fat with the owner over a glass of good wine above no sign of surrounding drugstores and ersatz pubs.

Granted that the wine in most Paris cafés is at best indifferent, there is nonetheless an elite scattered through the city where the wine is sometimes on the level that one might rather expect in the best restaurants. Rarely a great wine, but bottles for bottle, Beaujolais or Sancerre for Beaujolais or Sancerre for Sancerre, they often hold their own well out of their depth.

One little gastronomic magazine has made an exceptional effort to see to it that such places are given recognition even if the news only reaches wine-lovers.

Marcel Grancher, editor of La Table et la Route, has been manning the bulwarks in defense of good wine in Paris since 1954 and his latest laureate is a young man of 31.

The Winner

Michel Perrodo, winner of the Prix du Meilleur Pot, makes no secret of the fact that he owes much of the wine's quality to the other residents said. Near the center of the city, power was generally restored by 2:30 a.m. But in other areas, it was restored sooner.

Officials said the power loss also affected northern and central Bohemia. It was caused by moisture that penetrated the insulation on transmission lines, causing automatic switching equipment to cut off the current, official reports said.

Mr. Perrodo broke out barrel after barrel of free Beaujolais to a crowd of friends, colleagues and general wine-drinkers only.

Sato Forms New Cabinet; 5 Keep Posts

Little Change Seen In Japanese-U.S. Ties

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka, who led his Liberal Democratic party to victory in a year-end general election, formed a new cabinet today.

Mr. Sato, 68, who attributed the LDP triumph in the Dec. 27 election to his success in getting a promise from President Nixon to return Okinawa to Japan by 1972, retained only five of his 18 ministers in forming the new cabinet.

Mr. Sato said on New Year's Day that his government would give priority to domestic issues, such as rising prices, air and water pollution and traffic safety, during 1970 rather than foreign issues.

The new cabinet was announced within hours after Mr. Sato was formally re-elected by the new House of Representatives in a special session.

5 Men Retained

The five men retained in their posts were Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi, Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, Education Minister Michio Sakata, State Minister Masao Araki and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shigeru Horii.

Mr. Aichi's retention indicated that Mr. Sato had no intention of changing his government's policy of close alliance with the United States, party sources said.

Mr. Sato, 68, has been foreign minister since 1968 and assisted the negotiations for the return of Okinawa.

Mr. Fukuda, 65, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Sato, was retained chiefly to work on the budget for the new fiscal year, starting April 1.

Herter's Son Appointed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday named Christian A. Herter, son of the former secretary of state, to deal with international efforts to improve environment and combat pollution.

Both the Brussels newspaper Het Laatste Nieuws printed two pictures on its front page of equipment that it said had been shipped on the Israeli freighter Tamar yesterday. One picture showed five U.S. Army personnel carriers, the other showed two guns, apparently of 105-mm caliber.

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The envoys of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France met at the New York residence of Lord Cadogan, the British Ambassador.

They kept to their custom of announcing virtually nothing of substance, but Lord Cadogan told newsmen: "We are not allowing any delay."

Both the Brussels newspaper Het Laatste Nieuws and the Antwerp paper Gazet Van Antwerpen, reported that regular shipments of "old" ammunition and weapons from U.S. depots in West Germany move through Zeebrugge. In the past, the shipments have been described as scrap to be sold in Italy. The Tamar was cleared for Naples.

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Dictated in Cairo?

The Soviet reply to United States proposals for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East is a disappointing exercise in diplomatic cowardice. Retreating from positions that American diplomats say the Russians had advanced in private conversations, the Soviet note seems designed to appease the most intransigent Arabs, as though dictated in Cairo.

The Soviets have accused the United States of being one-sided in favor of Israel. This certainly is not so, as the Israelis have loudly pointed out. The Russians have backed down from previous acceptance of the Rhodes formula as a basis for negotiation and have sought to play down the importance of negotiations between the parties directly concerned. They have insisted that Gaza be returned to Egypt, although this was not Egyptian territory before the 1947 war. And they have raised disturbing questions about their willingness to agree to arrangements at Sharm el-Sheikh to insure Israeli passage through the Straits of Tiran.

Most serious and inexplicable, except as an echo of President Nasser's unreasonable position, is Soviet insistence that a "package" settlement must cover "the entire area of the Middle East," presumably including Syria. This is an impossible demand so long

as the Syrians refuse to have anything to do with the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which the U.S.S.R. insists it fully supports.

In spite of these and other sweeping concessions to Arab intransigence, Moscow has been careful not to foreclose further discussion of the American proposals. The Soviet charge that the American document is one-sided is qualified by the phrase, "in its present form." While ruling out the Rhodes formula as "not expedient," the Soviets suggest "it should be possible to find a proper form" for the intermediary role of Ambassador Jarring. The note does recognize the right of "the vessels of all countries" to pass through the Straits of Tiran and the Suez Canal.

The U.S.S.R. thus has kept the door ajar for further talks with the United States and among the Big Four. But talk is not enough. As the Kremlin note itself concedes, "the ever-deteriorating situation in the Middle East . . . demands urgent steps to promptly establish just and stable peace in the area."

Such steps will not be possible until the Soviet Union musters the courage to confront its Arab clients with a clear call for reasonable and necessary concessions comparable to those the United States has honorably proposed to its friends in Israel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bonn's Triple Probe

Chancellor Willy Brandt clearly runs the risks of being whipsawed into being into separate but simultaneous negotiations with three Communist countries—the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. But he is doing so in the belief that a working relationship with reluctant East Germany, his chief objective, can only be achieved with the help of Moscow and Warsaw. The question now is whether that gamble will pay off.

East Berlin's Communist party leader, Walter Ulbricht, has agreed to talk this month. But he wants to talk about a draft treaty according full international recognition to East Germany. The Soviet Union and Poland delayed their dialogues with West Germany—on treaties accepting present borders and renouncing the use of force—until Mr. Ulbricht made his proposal. Now, as Mr. Brandt's proposed treaty draft is awaited, the Soviet press has been warning indirectly that rejection of the Ulbricht terms might hamper Bonn's efforts to improve relations with other Communist states.

Rarely have semantics and legal niceties played as large a role in diplomacy. Mr. Ulbricht's objective is to consolidate the status quo, reinforce his regime and freeze the division of Germany. Bonn's objective, as stated by President Heinemann, is "to protect the unity of the German nation." Mr. Brandt says that he has stopped speaking about "reunification," which implies going back to a single German "nation-state." But he also has said that he is thinking of "other models by which one can reach a kind of union."

Whether that other model would be federation, confederation, joint membership in a united Europe or some more tenuous structure that would enable East and West Germans to live and work together, Bonn's stated aim is to erode, not preserve, the

division of Germany. It is to change, not freeze, the status quo.

What makes agreement conceivable is the time factor in Mr. Brandt's concept. He believes that a long period of detente will be needed to erode the division of Germany. His aim now is simply one of "leaving a door open somewhere" for some ultimate form of German unity once cooperation replaces confrontation.

The only agreement that is possible, therefore, is one resembling the glass that can be described both as half-empty and half-full. To the East it will be an agreement that maintains the division of Germany for a long period. To the West it will be one that keeps open the door for unity after a long period.

There are pitfalls on both sides. The four-power status of Berlin and the access routes from West Germany could be compromised by a poorly drafted agreement. East Germany must be careful not to become too "sovereign" and "independent" lest it lose its present duty-free access, through trade with West Germany, to Europe's Common Market. That is why Mr. Ulbricht agreed recently with Mr. Brandt that the relationship of East to West Germany cannot be that of a "foreign country."

Mr. Brandt's flexibility gives him many cards to play: trade credits, recognition of existing borders, abandonment of the Hallstein Doctrine. But, in return he wants free movement of people, ideas and goods between East and West Berlin and between East and West Germany. Few things worry Mr. Ulbricht more. Yet there are hints that the liberalization would be great enough for Mr. Brandt if East Germany became not another Austria but another Yugoslavia.

In his perspective, the negotiations that lie ahead will certainly be long and difficult. But the possibility of agreement cannot be ruled out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

French Role in Biafra

Biafra having collapsed, France is cultivating the Arab countries as customers, to make capital of human slaughter and suffering in another area of crisis.

The Biafran tragedy tolls two warning bells. First, let the French role serve as the gravest warning against the intervention of big-power politics and commercial interests. Second, let the conflict warn against the appalling cost of tribal animosities and their spurious leaders, wherever they may be encountered in Africa.

—From *East African Standard* (Nairobi).

Relief for Ibos

Iceland has now lost its independent channel for information and for food. The killing must not only stop, and the food must not only get in, but they must be seen to do so, by the Ibos and by the world outside.

A new team of foreign observers may be unacceptable to Nigerian pride, and in any case their movements may be too restricted. This gap can be filled by foreign journalists.

—From the *Daily Sketch* (London).

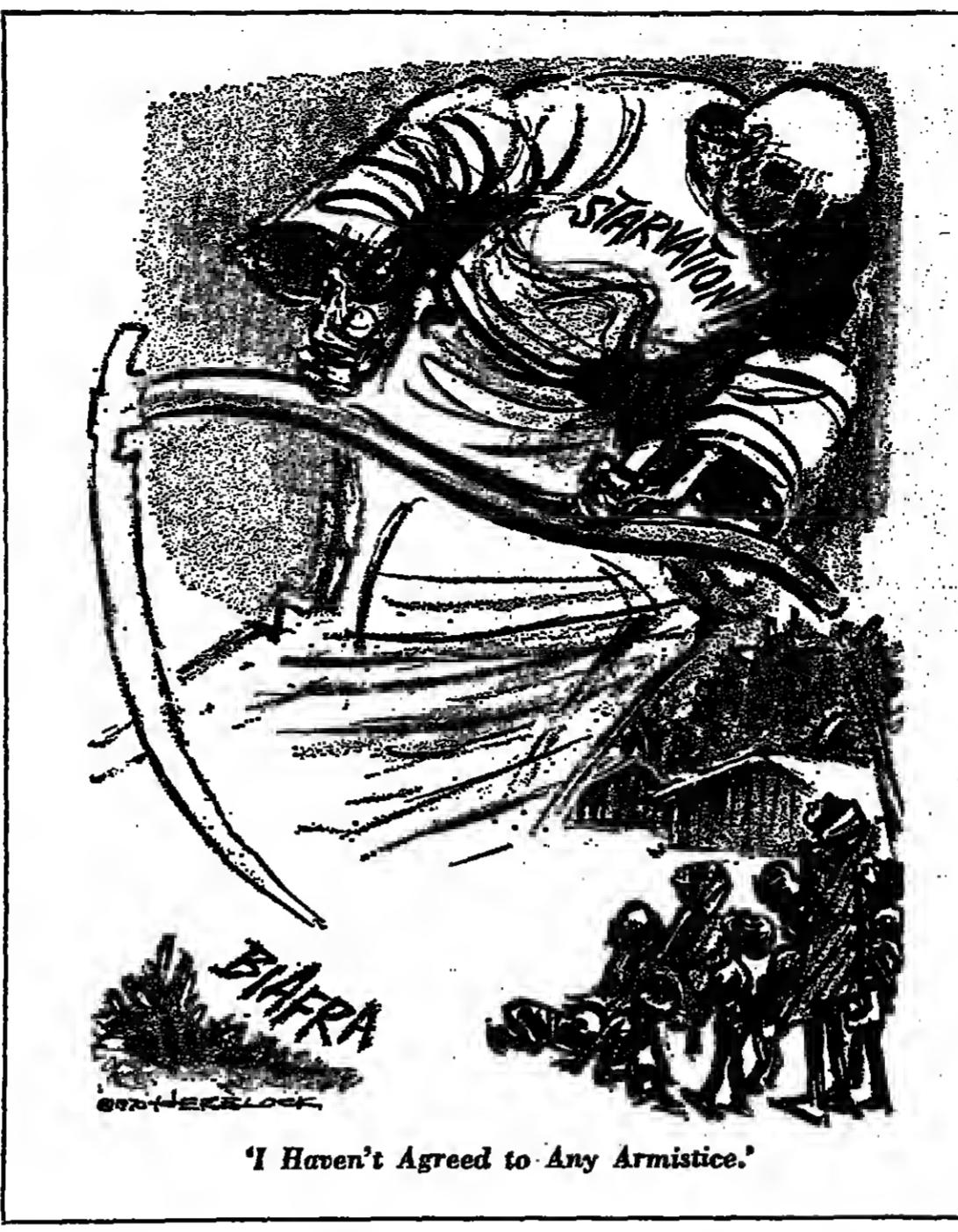
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 15, 1925

SHANGHAI—Chang-Yin-Huan, one of the peace envoys to Japan, arrived here late last night on his way to Yokohama. He has a suite of 56 persons. Shao-Yao-Leen, his colleague, who has been awaiting him here, has a suite nearly as large. The Cantonese are opposed to peace envoys being sent to Japan. They assert that the Japanese invasion must in the end be rolled back before the mass of Chinamen.



'I Haven't Agreed to Any Armistice.'

Big Power Nightmare

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—An odd thing is now happening in world politics. The small and middle nations, which used to be afraid that the United States and the Soviet Union would blow up the world, now seem to be afraid that Washington and Moscow will get together and organize the world in their own national interests and against the interest of many other nations.

This is what happens when there is no world order that can change the status quo and correct the inequalities and brutalities between nations. If the principles of the United Nations cannot resolve disputes or relieve the historic grievances of nations, then the power of the great nations becomes the judge.

The latest evidence of the point is in Israel. It is passionately opposed to the American proposals for what the Nixon administration regards as a fair and balanced solution of the Middle East crisis. It insists that the United States is "imposing" a settlement that would destroy the sovereignty and security of the Israeli state.

All this is denied by Secretary of State Rogers, and by Joe Slovo, who is carrying the burden of the American policy and its defense. They insist that they are carrying out the principles of the UN Security Council on the Middle East, which the Israeli government has accepted or at least agreed to cooperate with; that they have not changed their policy; and that they are not trying to "impose" a settlement, as John Foster Dulles did in 1957, but are merely attempting to get Israel and the Arab states into negotiations on the main questions of boundaries, refugees, sovereignty and security of the Israeli state.

What really worries the Israelis

is an arms agreement that will enable them to cut the military budget and transfer at least \$30 billion a year to the economic, social and racial problems of the American cities.

To achieve these goals they have to get some cooperation from the Soviets—maybe not in Vietnam, but certainly in the strategic arms limitations talks—and the Israelis know this very well.

Wording Changed

This is what explains the anxiety of the Israeli government about what they call the "erotion" of the American position on the boundaries between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Jordan. And now, between last March and now, the wording of the American position has changed under Soviet pressure in favor of the Arab states. And this will be clear when the whole record is published, as it undoubtedly will be within the next few days.

The United States has tried to help Israel as best it can and in

the meanwhile has tried to defend its national interests by compromising with the Soviet Union and the Arab states, but it has risked the confidence of Israel in the process.

Israel has sought to deal with this problem by attacking the American position and mobilizing its friends in the United States to challenge the State Department, but after Vietnam, arguments in the United States for heroic postures in favor of old allies is not very effective.

The mood of the Nixon administration now is nationalistic and even slightly chauvinistic. It is proclaiming American interests and looking for peace and arms limitation, which means looking for an arrangement with the Soviet Union within certain limitations. Not all the way. Not consciously at the expense of other nations, but just enough to make not only the Israelis but the European allies wonder about the consequences of a new Washington-Moscow understanding on the organization of the world.

Letters

Pro-Zionist?

From Dec. 28 through Jan. 5 the IHT published six letters dealing with the Middle East. All were pro-Zionist and one or two argued as to be virtually racist. They amounted to a total of 250 printed lines.

Surely you receive anti-Zionist letters also. By not publishing any during this period you no doubt mean to help silence the minority of Jews, and most of their sincere friends, who consider Israel an unjustifiable, expansionist enterprise.

By this systematic pro-Zionist censorship you perhaps also mean to express your own "chutzpah" of the Israeli sort you so warmly admire in your editorial of Jan. 3 entitled "The Gunboat Affair."

To be sure, on Dec. 27 you did publish a letter from Beirut (26 lines), but one whose ultimate implications were largely anti-Jewish and not anti-Israel. Sophisticated Zionists do indeed encourage and exploit anti-Semitism so as to augment the influx of Jews into Palestine and to promote contempt for the Palestinian and other Arabs, hoping thereby to speed up the construction of the Zionist empire.

You are evidently putting the body and the soul of your newspaper at the disposal of a chutzpah cause. Naturally, you sometimes get compensated by other Zionists for your national pretensions, at least one-sided representations and editorializing publishing such word-slapping you no doubt mean to provide a further gauge of your objective devotion to Zionism.

Cases of sold-out integrity were no less frequent among German journalists. But with all the Nazis' "chutzpah" and with all their success in military campaigning and in convincing even most humane Germans that anti-Nazi equals anti-German, they lost.

REN NELSON.

Paris.

Untimely Tax Cut

Now that the tax bill has become law it is amazing to reflect that in a period when liberals and most conservatives, the New Left and the New Right, agree that much more must be done in America about poverty and pollution and crime and the cities, no single political leader of any ideological complexion raised an instant voice and said:

"Now is NOT the time to reduce income taxes on the middle and upper income groups."

All we hear about is the need for excise or sales taxes to stem inflation, which will hit the lower income groups harder than the rest of us.

The record is clear that the recent tax law was not primarily designed to raise money to solve the nation's problems but to reduce the taxpayer's burden whether he needed it or not. Yet the situation calls for anything for raising more in taxes rather than less. It will cost billions to deal with the problems we all claim to wish to solve.

The fault lies with all of us—the Establishment, its power and those who wish to replace it. The latter failed to find a firmer tie to obtain the means to change the conditions they so vociferously protest. Both groups are out of the box of the Vietnam conflict as an excuse for weak action. But what moral or other justification is there for such living? Taxes are high but "most people never had it so good."

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

London.

Beyond the Pale

In the article on Ionesco (Jan. 10-11), Mary Blume was misinformed, and so misinformed her readers, when she said that the French Academy had "30 members of pale distinction."

Many of those 30 were or still are at the head of the list. For example, novelist-playwrights like Henry de Montherlant and Francois Pagnol; dramatists like Marcel Pagnol and Michel Aherne; film director René Clair; not to speak of leading historians, critics, diplomats, scientists, etc.

Now, if Sartre, Malraux, and a few other proud individuals are not members of "the Company," as the Academy refers to itself, this is due, in part at any rate, to the fact that they are not inclined, understandably so in a way, to make the rounds and "visit" the other 30 members to enlist their votes for election.

As for Ionesco, it is hardly a compliment for him to be associated with so much "pale distinction," should he be elected.

MAURICE KUTZ.

Paris.

Is Civil War Inevitable?

African Nationhood

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—The Nigerian civil war has ended after 22 months of agony for a state and a people which came to independence with such high hopes and magnificent prospects, more so than any other ex-African colony, a decade ago.

As one contemplates the price paid by the peoples of Nigeria in lives and treasure because of boundaries created for them half a century ago by the British Colonial Office, a question arises as to whether other African states, similarly created during the 19th century European "scramble for Africa," can succeed in their nation-building aspirations without the same kind of bloodshed and civil war as went on in Nigeria.

To avert such catastrophes, the Organization of African Unity at its 1963 founding meeting agreed, as one of its first decisions, that existing boundaries in Africa were sacrosanct. The OAU member states knew perfectly well that existing African frontiers were the result of fierce competition among the European powers for colonial territories rather than the outgrowth of consideration to then existing tribal concentrations.

Yet the OAU members believed that to undertake frontier rectification, no matter how justified objectively, or to support any and all calls for self-determination, could only lead to military adventures and the severest economic setbacks in the states involved.

Internal Contrasts

Beyond that, the emerging African states realized that within their own gerrymandered borders lived inimicable tribes with different languages (at least 26 are spoken in Congo-Kinshasa), different histories, cultures and religions; that some tribal lands had lots of rainfall and exploitable minerals while others in the same country were scrub with few assets above or below ground.

Most African leaders believed that to legalize secessionist movements could only mean an epidemic of intertribal wars. Thus, from the outset of the Biafra rebellion, the OAU agreed that the secession was an internal matter not to be supported under any circumstances. Last September, the OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa voted 30 to 4 that it was "in the overriding interest of Africa" that Nigeria's territorial integrity be maintained.

The OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria comprised Emperor Haile Selassie, who faced secessionist demands in Eritrea; President Mobutu, who has tried to succeed in keeping together the Congo-Kinshasa after the long Katanga struggle; and President Aduddo of Cameroun, who has his own border problems.

For that matter, what African country doesn't have border problems or peoples within those borders who reject any melting-pot theory? (Nor is this internal restiveness confined to the Third World. Belgium, Canada and even Switzerland have restive minorities of their own.) This irredentist, secessionist mood finds not merely a huge subcontinental land mass, equal in size to Texas and Oregon combined, like Nigeria, but smaller countries as well.

Beneath the Jaws

A microstate like Gambia lies fearfully between the jaws of Senegal. And here is Africa's paradox: the peoples of both Gambia and Senegal are Moslem; their language, for the most part, is Wolof, yet because the former was once British and the latter French, Gambia's ruling élites insist on separation and mutter about Senegalese imperialism. It is a tribute to Leopold Senghor's statesmanship that Senegal, of which he is president, has not seen fit to lay claim to Gambia or to inspire separate movements.

If there is a modicum of victory in Nigeria's tragedy, it is for those African governments and those non-African states, like Britain and the United States, which believe that secessionist struggles would mean a return to the pervasive sociocultural primitivism which made Africa's partition a century ago so inexpensive an exercise in European imperialism.

The Soviet Union, which also supported the federal government, did so for two obvious reasons:

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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The quality of a country depends on the quality of its people.

In Saigon: Only a Distant Rumble

By Naomi Barry

The Vietnamese are crazy about

SAIGON.—If you've never

been here before, you set

yourself with a slightly queasy

feeling, because you don't know

what to expect. Still, 40,000

people were supposed to have

left last year. Non-military

means you as a tourist. For

two weeks stay, no visa is required.

The planes from Hong

Kong are always full.

The airport looks off.

Hong Kong port looks like a dock for

cargo ship, there were so

many tales, crates and cartons

that checked in as luggage.

Surprisingly, most of the passengers

are Vietnamese women. Most of

the others were Oriental busi-

nessmen, because everybody is

trying to grab some kind of a

agency.

Saigon airport was even more

a jungle. The knowledge

is just passed behind the

bars and picked out their

certainly. Street traffic was a

Japanese salesman.

Imagine a maelstrom of

and and, Suzuki and Yamaha

with sound effects.

beginning girls took their long And-

both sides under their seats. The

text as pretty as when

France a long panels used to float

the front of the bicycles, but the

girls are almost obsolete.

Now, the motor scooters were

the hope of school students, many

now elderly. Married with

five children, a household on

the streets as well. The only

public transport a three-

seater Lambretta fitted with

large bags behind into which has

been shoe-horned two facing

seats.

The head of the AID mission

is having an evening garden

party for the Davis Cup team.

"How did you feel about coming to Saigon?" I asked Arthur.

"Well, before I came I

was scared. But as you can see,

it's not what you think."

The Vietnamese guests crowded

around Arthur for autographs.

As European Shows Begin

Italian Designers Avert New Strike Threat

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP)—

Italian fashion designers

agreed today to raise the pay

of their models and thus fore-

closed a strike which had

threatened to force the can-

culation of the spring-summer

season shows.

The Model Guild Union had

called an eight-day strike timed

to coincide with the anticipated

collection of the major

Italian fashion houses.

After a 10 percent raise, a

15 percent raise and \$40

for the models agreed to

for each day of strike.

The walkout was called off

in a compromise decision

presented for the two sides

on a rate of about 17

percent. The models will from

now on get 25,000 lire (\$46.50)

as a minimum for modeling for

the day.

The latest menace hit the

designers while they were still

reeling from the effects of

the economically troubled

last autumn.

In December, the settlement

of a 10-month strike for in-

creased wages and shorter

working hours started to make

heavy inroads on the already

strained finances of the fashion

houses. Rocketing fabric

costs caused by unrest in the

textile industry have added to

the burden.

These factors, combined with

an influenza epidemic, have

reduced crisis conditions in the

expensive salons of the "alta

alta." The new collections

have been prepared in time due

to superhuman last-minute ef-

forts.

Italian fashion week will run

from Jan. 16 to 22 with over

100 houses due to present their

collections including men's wear.

Meanwhile in England, where

NEW WORLD LOOKS—From one of America's top

designers, Norman Norell, come these two ways to look

for spring and summer, 1970. At left, a full-length

yellow dress banded with chunky jewels; at right, a

mid-length candy-striped dress. Norell, and other

U.S. designers are showing their collections during

the New York Couture Business Council's press week.

spring and summer collections

are currently being shown.

Harold Amies proposed a mid-

length for the 1970s.

But Amies, who makes some

of the queen's clothes, did not

leave himself out on a limb

when he showed his designs

yesterday. "The designer can

only suggest," he noted on the

program. "His own suggestion

was skirts in tweed" that just

cleared the knee or down to

mid-length in softer materials,

cut on the bias. The only maxi

he showed were for evening.

More indications of a long

spring and summer came today

from Jorn Langberg, who did the

"Diorling" collection for the

Christian Dior Boutique in Lon-

don. Since Langberg works in

close collaboration with Dior in

Paris, his ready-to-wear collection

may be taken as a firm

straw in the wind.

The Diorling designs favors

skirts right to the bottom of the

cal. Another trend to note:

satin blouses with long, full

sleeves, caught into buttoned

cuffs and tied in a big bow at

the neckline. The gipsy Chipie

influence showed up for cocktail

and evening in small-waisted,

full-skirted, puff-sleeved

of dresses that stopped just

above the ankle.

Also showing today was Maitilli,

whose homes were either just

above the knee or at mid-cal.

No further openings are sched-

uled in London until Bachasse

and Hartnell show on Feb. 4

and 5.

After the London and Rome

shows, buyers and the fashion

press will head for Spain, where

Elio Berhanyer and Pertergo

show on Jan. 24. Although the

official fashion week dates are

Jan. 22 to 25, ten of Madrid's

13 openings will take place

Jan. 23.

Yves Saint Laurent and Moly-

neux will lead off in Paris on

Jan. 26, followed by Givenchy,

Venet, Courrèges, Balmain, Un-

garo and Chanel the next day.

Dior, Patou and Carin show on

Jan. 27. The Paris fashion week

will close Jan. 30.

After the Paris and Rome

shows, buyers and the fashion

press will head for Italy, where

the Milan and Florence shows

will be held on Feb. 10 and 11.

Meanwhile, the fashion week in

London will be held on Feb. 12

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In 2												1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In 3												1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In 4												1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In 5											
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70—Stocks and Sis.

High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

1969-70—Stocks and Sis.

High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

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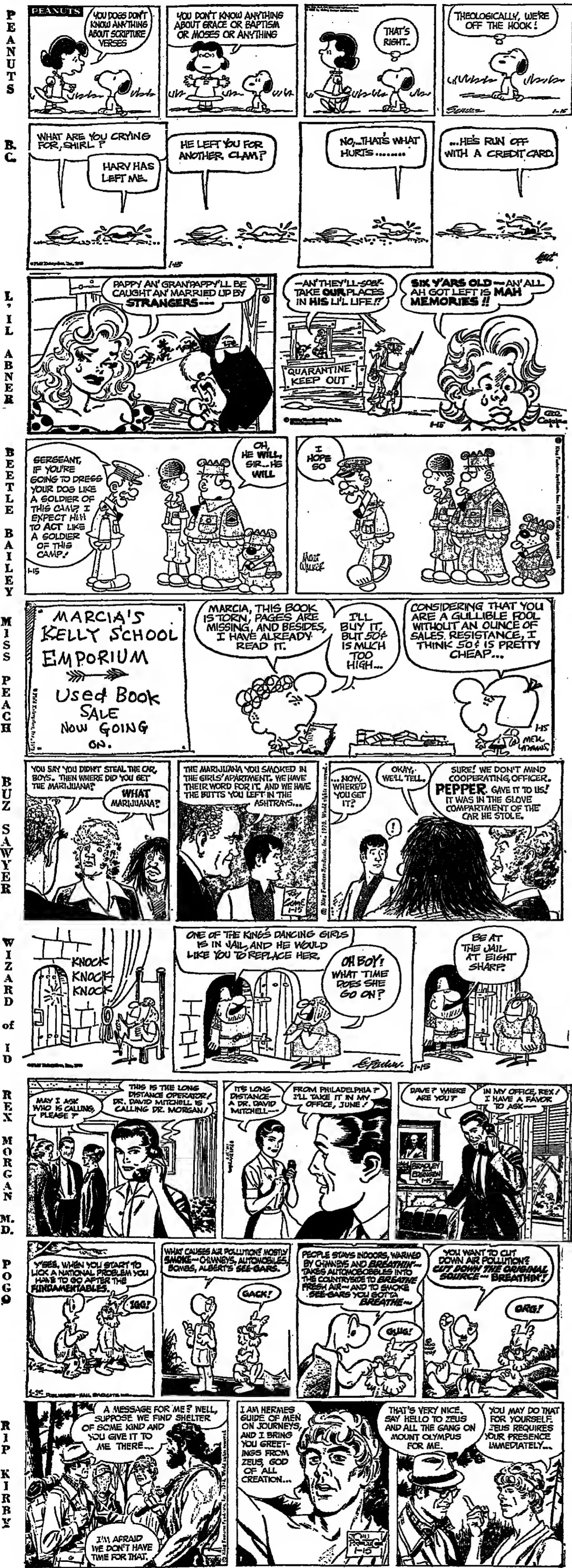
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American Stock Exchange Trading



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

For a pair to bid and make a slam in the face of a no-trump opening may not happen in a bridge lifetime. Yet it happened on the diagrammed deal.

North and South were using the Astro convention, which assigns a conventional meaning to an overcall in a minor suit over one no-trump. Two diamonds show a two-suited hand with spades one of the suits, so South was immediately to fix on spades as the trump suit.

North could see that 13 tricks might be made if South held four spades, including at least three high-card points. The diamond suit would no doubt furnish discards for any heart losers South might have. North therefore made a cue-bid in West's club suit, and followed, a trifle optimistically, with a bid of five spades.

West led the heart king, and South saw that she was in danger of losing a heart trick and a club trick. With all the missing high-card strength marked in the West hand by the opening bid, there was no doubt that the spade finesse would succeed.

West's bidding strongly suggested 5-3-3-2 distribution, and South had to hope that the doubleton was in spades. She won with the heart ace in dummy, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a low diamond in her hand. The spade queen was led and covered with the king and the ace.

South made the key play of the ten of spades, holding the lead in the dummy on the assumption that the spades would break evenly.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HEMIC

RAHOY

WEKERS

THACAS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here
 (Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: HOVEL PLAIT CREATE SOLACE
 Yesterday's: This can be irritating as well as foolish—RASH

BOOKS

THE TRANSFORMATION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

By Charles E. Bohlen. Norton. 130 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Richard J. Barnet

Mediterranean fleet are being mentioned.

Why is it important to American policy whether the cold war is primarily a fight over ideology or power? Bohlen has been working at it. Roosevelt's interpreter at Yalta and Eisenhower's ambassador in Moscow, Bohlen was in a crucial position throughout the postwar period to influence the direction of U.S.-Soviet relations. In his little book which ranges over a vast expanse of history he surveys 25 years of State Department policy toward the Soviet Union, and finds that he and his colleagues came very close to doing exactly what was needed.

There is very little new information in the book. But, as the author takes pains to explain, the book is not meant as history, but as analysis.

Two themes recur throughout the volume. The first is that there is no conflict of interest between the United States as a country and the Soviet Union as a country. "The tension between us is, in my opinion, caused by the ideological factor." The United States did not maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union during the first 16 years of its life because of the particular philosophy of the Soviet Union.

One dangerous aspect of that philosophy, according to Bohlen, was "the continuing Soviet nightmare" that the capitalist countries would unite against her.

Noting that the U.S. in the early years of Bolshevism "took a very critical attitude" toward the regime, he unaccountably neglects to mention that U.S. troops, along with those of her allies, invaded Soviet territory and occupied portions of it for more than a year after World War I.

How the U.S. and the Soviet Union actually used their power against one another, how and why the one may have actually feared the other, or how the actions of one may have influenced the other seem of no account to Bohlen. The only conflict he is interested in is the continuing struggle with the classic principles of Marxism.

The ideological war, Bohlen believes, is a more or less permanent fixture.

Although he never attempts to explain how to destroy an idea with a bomb, much less to justify such procedure, he assures us that the continuing ideological war makes smaller military budgets impossible.

It is astonishing how much more impressed Bohlen is by words than by acts. For him the authentic events at the root of the cold war are a turbid article in "Cahiers on Communism" by Jacques Duclos in 1945 that affirmed that the U.S. still had "trusts" and "classes" and an "election" speech by Stalin in 1946 that "called for an immense Soviet effort to rebuild the country and develop its national economy for its security." These dangerous notions, Bohlen feels, "were the origins of the cold war as it involved the United States." The U.S. atomic monopoly, the abortive effort to assert residual U.S. interest in Eastern Europe, the maintenance of distant U.S. bases including a

U.S. airbase in Vietnam, the "strongest power on earth" but we are "not in a position to go to war."

In "The Transformation of American Foreign Policy" Bohlen avoids any mention of motives in fighting the war.

Even less is there suggestion that domestic politics or domestic economic might play a role in policy making.

He completely ignores the role of such important scholars as Walter LaFeber and Carl Kolkow, whose careful histories research cast serious doubt on Bohlen's Manichean view of Soviet-American relations.

One would like to believe that the author wrote this book as his final effort at a State Department white paper, a piece of diplomatic allegory to rouse our flagging spirits.

The reader is left with the uncomfortable feeling that he missed every word of it.

Richard J. Barnet, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies, and author of "The Economy of Death," wrote a review for Book World, the supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

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From Mickey Mouse to Top Dog: AFL Story

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).— "Not many people realize," said a smiling Bill Sullivan, president of the Boston Patriots, the extra measure of satisfaction that all American Football League owners got when one of their teams beat the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl. It was great for us a year ago, of course, when the Jets beat the Vikings, but there wasn't the same undercurrent that was running against the Vikings, the same deep feelings.

To put it in its proper perspective I'll have to backtrack ten years to when we were organized as an eight-team league and our eighth team was the Minnesota Vikings. A few days earlier, though, the Vikings had to jump to the National Football League and our dinner meeting was somewhat on the house side when we had a confrontation with Max Winter, president of the Vikings.

"We were upset, no one

more than Harry Wismer of the New York Titans. You know, Warner—mercurial, temperamental and explosive. At the start of Winter, Harry really exploded. He even got slightly hemorrhaged.

"Max," he said, "when I see you at the supper table, I can't help but think how admirably you fill the role of Jules."

"They almost had a fistfight. But after the AFL lost the Vikings we filled in the gap at the last minute with Oakland. At our first meeting with Wayne Valley, president of the Raiders, he described our desperate situation best.

"Gentlemen," he said, "Welcome to the Foolish Club."

It was truly a joke league, a "Mickey Mouse League." The players were bad, the fields second-rate. The NFL sat back, waiting for the AFL to collapse.

The late Wismer was all sound and no substance—and no money, either. He had the flagship franchise in New York and he quickly ran it into the ground, then into bankruptcy. His apartment also served as his office, with his publicity man operating out of the bathroom

and the ticket manager out of the pantry. The ticket manager didn't do much business.

The Raiders played at either Kezar Stadium or Candlestick Park in San Francisco, across the bay. "Follow the Raiders," the signs exhorted. It was difficult to find them. The Dallas Texans couldn't buck the Dallas Cowboys and fled to Kansas City to become the Chiefs. The Los Angeles Chargers, playing regularly before 25,000 empty seats, couldn't buck the Rams and skedaddled to San Diego.

The league was a mess, close to total collapse. Then Sonny Werber, a supreme showman, moved in with his associates to buy the Titans and rename them the Jets. He made two major

contributions that saved the league. The AFL tried to ignore the AFL, but couldn't. The war for talent was on in earnest. Bonuses became so outrageous that many teams were soon heading for the poorhouse.

The AFL commissioner had been Joe Foss, a war hero, who seemed forever off hunting or on safari whenever his services were most needed. He was replaced by Al Davis of Oakland, described by his many enemies as a "gutter fighter." He began raiding NFL where it hurt most, the top quarterbacks. Suddenly, the NFL began to listen to merger propositions and the amalgamation was effected under the sole rule of commissioner Pete Rozelle.

The Super Bowl evolved from

this. The Nationals won the first two and the Americans the next two, with the Kansas City victory over the Vikings being the swindle to the old-line owners of the American League.

Beginning next month, the AFL dissolves into the American Conference, balanced by the addition of three NFL teams—Cleveland, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The remaining 13 teams will become the National Conference while the overall legal entity will be the National Football League.

Survival had seemed impossible when the AFL first was organized. But the original Foolish Club now numbers men with wisdom, stability, stature and success.

Rozelle Predicts NFL Will Realign This Week

By Dave Brady

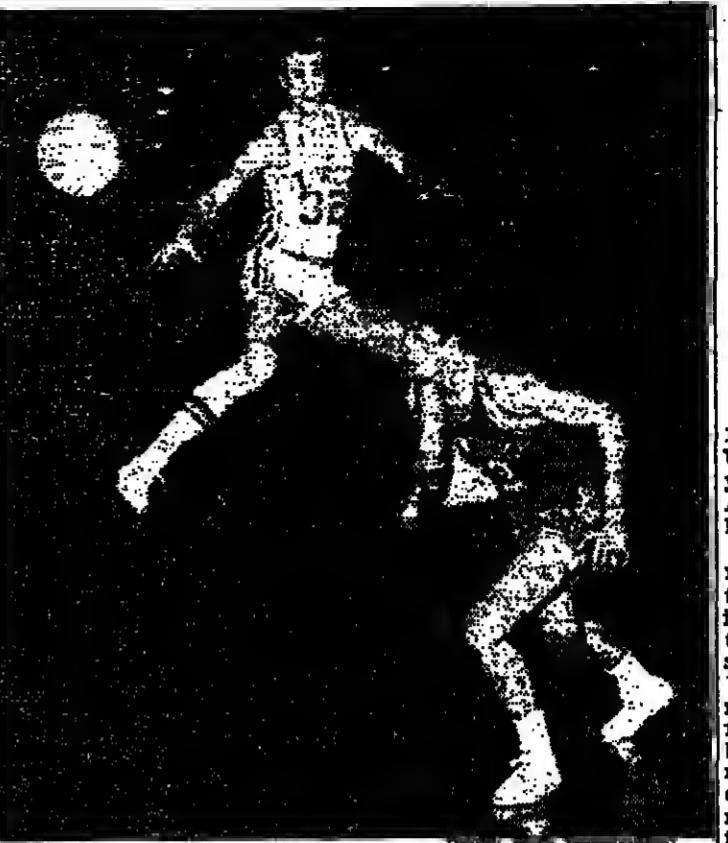
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).— Commissioner Pete Rozelle predicted yesterday that the drawn-out realignment of pro football's structure finally will be accomplished at a meeting of club owners in New York beginning today.

"I am confident we will bring it off this time," Rozelle said. He has been personally canvassing owners, since the last formal realignment session in June, and apparently got an encouraging consensus at a brief discussion with chief executives of the clubs Saturday in New Orleans.

Lou Spada, president of the San Francisco 49ers and a backstage power who was a pivotal figure in the merger of the two leagues, conceded: "I will be surprised if realignment is not accomplished this week."

Edward Bennett Williams, president of the Washington Redskins and a respected figure in league councils, said: "We have to realign now."

He said there has been no problem about keeping the old-line Washington, New York and Philadelphia franchises as a core of one of the three divisions in a projected "National Conference" from among



JUMP BALL—Tom Purvis of Florida takes flight. Tom Parker of Kentucky takes off after ball and Wildcats won the recent game, 88-69.

2 Princeton Players Outscore Entire Penn State Quintet

By Dave Brady

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—
 Two other combinations have made realignment difficult. Chicago, Green Bay and Detroit are regarded as natural rivals, as are Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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in a 13 team "American conference" to help effect a complete merger of the leagues by 1970.

It took the AFL from March 17

to May to realign. Baltimore will be in a five-team division with the New York Jets, Buffalo, Miami and Boston; Kansas City with Oakland, San Diego and Denver; Cleveland with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Houston.

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